



'IZVESTIA' PRIZE TOURNAMENT

A scene from the game between the USSR and West Germany at the IZVESTIA International "Izvestia" Prize tournament. The goal of West Germany threatened. The USSR won 6-0. The other game of the first day between Czechoslovakia and Sweden was won by the former 3-1.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



New season for freestyle wrestlers

The sporting season of free style wrestling is over. For Soviet sportmen it was successful. For example, they won traditional matches against the American counterparts, the World Cup in Tbilisi (USSR), the European championship at Jönköping (Sweden) and the Druzhba-84 Tournament in Sofia.

The new season will begin with a match against the USA, to be held on January 29 in Yerevan. From February 1 to 3, American athletes will attend the traditional international tournament in Tbilisi, where top masters from several countries of Europe, Asia, America and Africa will compete. Later, guests

from the USA will wrestle in Novosibirsk on February 8 and Tallinn on February 8. In late February Soviet wrestlers will attend an international tournament in France.

In early March they are to compete in tournaments in Bulgaria and West Germany and later in the same month, the USSR team will contest the World Cup in Toledo and in return matches against the Americans. Soviet masters are also preparing for the European championship scheduled for April in the GDR. They will also be in Spain for the world championship next September.

On tatami-girls

Held in Moscow for the first time were women's judo competitions. Attendance were 81 participants between 16 and 29 years of age. These were mainly college and high school students. Among the winners — students of the Physical Culture Institute, two Iwano — Apukhtina (under 66 kg) and Mukhanova (under 72 kg). And a student from a vocational training school 17-year-old Nadashida Oskina won twice. On the first day she won the under-72 kg division and on the last — the most pre-

sigious open-weight division. Women's judo is already recognized in more than 70 countries, state coach of the USSR Sports Committee told our correspondent. In the Soviet Union the decision on the development of the sport among women was passed in April 1984. Already prepared are the rules and regulations on contests, a calendar of union and international meets in 1985 and training methods are being drawn up.

Records of the match in Moscow

On Thursday, the score became 5-1 in Karpov's favour, and each of them remained in this match in the world chess championship against Garry Kasparov. Scheduled for December 14, the 33rd game did not take place as the organizers, in keeping with the rules, declared the so-called technical time-out till December 17, the hundredth day of their "marathon".

This is a new record in the matches for the world chess crown which were launched in 1888. Up to now, the longest was the contest between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchinn (Switzerland) played in 1978 in

Baguio in the Philippines. It took 93 days.

This is not all. Karpov and Kasparov have broken another three records in the world chess championships among men. One of them, the total number of draws and the number of draws in succession — 23 and 8 respectively — were set up in 1927 by the Cuban Jose Raul Capablanca and the Russian chess player Alexander Alekhine in Buenos Aires in 1927. The match played in the House of Trade Union in Moscow has seen 28 drawn games, including a continuous series of 17.

Another peculiarity of the match is that the contender was his first point in the 32nd game, a record of sorts too.

Viktor Korchinn, chess observer



Central Army Club best chess Dynamo 107-80 is a chess school basketball championship game.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

OF INTEREST

Rowing across the Atlantic

22-year-old Brazilian of Swedish descent Amy Klen crossed the Atlantic in a boat 5.8 metres long using only oars. He set out from the Port of Loderitz in Namibia and landed in the city of Salvador, Bahia, in the state of Bahia, 1,600 km of voyage he was in good health. Only my palms turned red from constant rowing, he admitted. He prepared for this "project" a whole year. He withstood strong storms during the trip but never was in mortal danger. He got frightened only a short while before the finish when a whole escorted his boat for several minutes.



On photos a boat.

Photo by Yuri TUTOV

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Katerinavägen 20, fr. 1645 Stockholm
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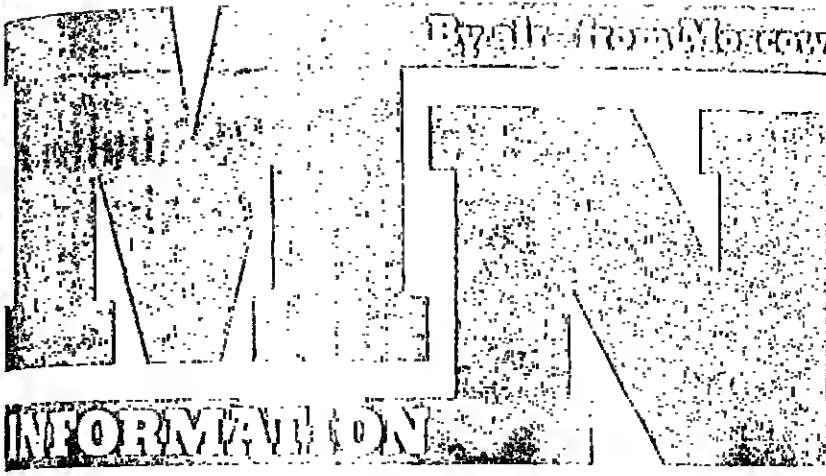


EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 10/2 Gorky St. Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR

Published Tuesday and Saturday 1985

MN INFORMATION No. 14, 1985



No. 99 (614), DECEMBER 22-24, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

USSR FAVOURS A ZONE FREE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to have a zone free of chemical weapons created in Europe. It would be prepared to undertake a special mission of such a nature that would be acceptable to all interested parties and which could actually lead to the elimination of such a goal. This was stated by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to a letter from noted West German peace activist, Justus Lehnbock, expressing deep anxiety over the presence in West Germany of chemical weapons and the possibility of chemical war sparking off in Europe.

It is clear, the Soviet leader stressed, that the status of such a zone could be safely guaranteed should similar obligations be undertaken by the USA and other states with armed forces in the zone.



MARSHAL USTINOV DIES

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have announced with grief the death of the USSR Defense Minister, Dmitry Ustinov, after a severe illness on December 20, 1984. He was 76. Dmitry Ustinov was a prominent leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State. Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of Socialist Labour.

Dmitry Ustinov held major posts in the central organs of the state and state and was one of the main organizers of the defense industry and leaders of the Soviet Armed Forces. He took part in the delivery of armaments and military technologies for the Soviet Army and Navy during the years of the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945, and made a considerable contribution to the victory and peace exploration.

In April 1976 Dmitry Ustinov was appointed USSR Defense Minister.

Dmitry Ustinov is to be buried in Red Square at the Kremlin Wall.

Contributing to the cause of peace

New York. The UN General Assembly has ended its 39th Session. For three months, representatives of the international community discussed more than 140 items on the agenda, including the most topical problems in the world today, particularly the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, cessation of the arms race, non-interference in other space and the creation of a healthier international climate.

Promoting the solution of these problems is the interests of the entire mankind were the activities of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and several developing states. Thanks to their efforts, this year's session of the most representative international organization was able to make a tangible contribution to the common cause of peace and progress.

The international community broadly approved the Soviet

initiatives on the use of outer space exceptionally for peaceful purposes and the ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

The General Assembly adopted resolutions on all these important proposals aimed at blocking the channels for militarizing outer space, at fortifying barriers to the policies and practices of state terrorism and at reviving the atmosphere of trust.

He highly commended the

FACTS and EVENTS

● As stressed by a Bangkok-based newspaper, the Thai government will become America's third largest Asian ally in terms of military aid received.

● In Belize, an attempt was recently made on the life of the Prime Minister, Manuel Esquivel. Arranging to the Mexican National Navy, four men, whose affiliation with any organization has not yet been ascertained, made an attempt during a ceremony marking the start of Christmas celebrations. Two of them were arrested by security officials.

We are convinced that there are numerous opportunities for further expansion of mutually advantageous business cooperation between the USSR and China in several areas.

We thank the Government of the People's Republic of China for the invitation to visit their country and hope that our meetings and talks will prove useful and will help strengthen Soviet-Chinese contacts and relations. A further development of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China would not only meet the interests of the peoples of our two countries, but also contribute to the cause of international cooperation and peace throughout the world.

The communists appeals to the Christians to reject any teaching which justifies war and pseudo-theological ideas that favour nuclear conflagration. The participants pointed out that they were worried by the recourse to religious motives to support the policy of intimidation.

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Ivan Arkhipov visits China

Peking. First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, has arrived here at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

On his arrival Arkhipov made a press statement in which he said:

Back home our visit is seen in the light of the recent positive developments in Soviet-Chinese relations. As we see it, the main subject for our talks and negotiations with representatives of the People's Republic of China will centre on further expansion of Soviet-Chinese trade, as well as on economic, scientific and technical links.

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Peace, sunshine, friendship, mutual understanding and the future were the subjects of a recent meeting between Soviet and American children in New York. The school children gathered in order to tell each other that the only thing they need in peace and that they "don't want" war. They wrote letters which "later will be sent to their contemporaries in the two countries."

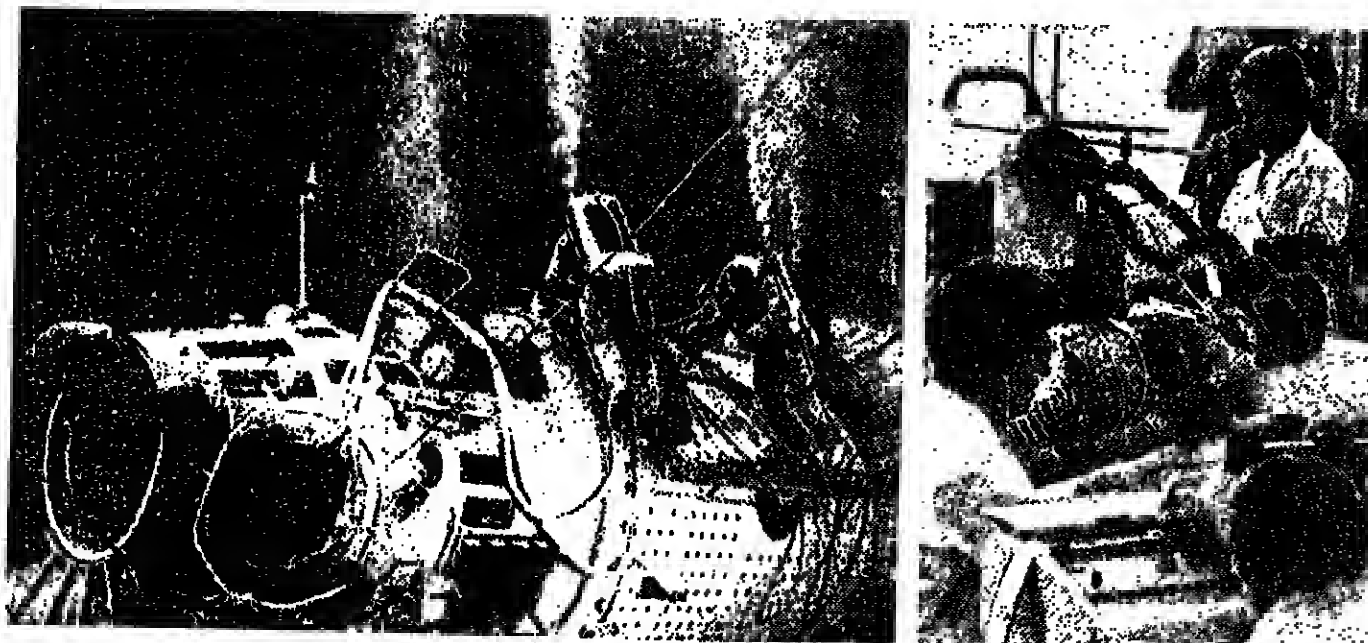


A session of the schoolchildren.

This lucky little girl from Moscow has been congratulated by several Santa and Snow Maidens, who are now very busy calling on thousands of kids in Moscow where little children are looking forward to receiving New Year presents.

Photo by Alexander Volodkin

THE ROAD TO OUTER SPACE



In these years of space conquest 50 Soviet cosmonauts have so far been to orbit, some of them twice, others three. Some of the flights they made over the past few years lasted more than six months.

A long stay in outer space demands of the human organism stability and ability to cope with extreme situations, as well as flexibility and adaptability to new conditions. Therefore, each of the flights calls for intensive preparations on the ground.

These pictures taken at the Cosmonaut Training Centre in Starlet Township show cosmonauts training in weightlessness at the Centre's

hydrochamber and the experiment being conducted at the medical-biological laboratory. This routine — research and experiments, whirling in the centrifuge, days and nights spent in the isolation chamber and in the space simulation tent chamber — demands of cosmonauts on each voyage as during the flight. But this is exactly the work that helps them get adapted to weightlessness. Besides, these experiments and training sessions help work out the principles and methods of ensuring the health of a person making a flight into outer space.

Round the Soviet Union

THE WORKERS, ENGINEERING AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES AT THE KOSTENKO MINE, THE BIGGEST IN KAZAKHSTAN, HAVE CONTRIBUTED ALL THE MONEY EARNED DURING A WORKING SHIFT TO THE FUND OF STRIKING BRITISH MINERS.

Several mines and pits in the Keregenda coal field have expressed support for and solidarity with the British miners.

A MUSEUM OF NAVIGATORS OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH HAS OPENED IN ARKHAINGELSK. It stands on the main Red Pier of the country's oldest seaport. More than two hundred Polar expeditions set out on long journeys from here. The first exposition is devoted to ships and the people who braved the Arctic ice and the ocean expanses. It displays amateur paintings, graphic sheets and various objects made by the sailors while on voyage. The museum also has a collection of unique photographs, documents, and various objects used in the olden days.

Black Sea Shipping Company increases container traffic

The Black Sea Shipping Company continues to acquire container ships offering many advantages. Recently, a large container ship, the "Heroes of Novorossiysk," has left Novorossiysk for her maiden voyage. The ship will be used between the USSR, Cuba and South-East Asia.

The company's international services already include 20 container ships and a special container centre was set up to make their performance more efficient.

OIL FOUNTAIN

The Keragiya depression on the Moutyshlak Peninsula (the Caspian Sea) is the deepest in this country — 132 metres below sea level. Anyone who has visited the place even once will never forget the grim lifeless landscape. But the most arduous natural conditions failed to check the advance of oil prospectors.

Photos taken from space served as a peculiar compass for them.

Seismic work showed that there are deep oil and gas deposits in the Keragiya. Drilling crews began work and a fountain of long-awaited oil sprang from a depth of 3,650 metres. The oil is 210 million years old.

HYDRO-SCHEME COMMISSIONED

A hydrocomplex, Kostiashly, Slynko, built by Soviet and Romanian engineers on a border river, the Prut, has been commissioned soon. The fifty-metre-long dam spans the river, forming a reservoir which accommodates more than 1,500 million cubic metres of water.

The project will generate electricity for the national economies of the two countries. It will also enable 140 thousand hectares of land to be irrigated, and improve water supplies to dozens of settlements and make navigation in the upper reaches of the Prut more effective.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

DIAGNOSING DISEASES BY PATIENT'S EAR

Soviet physicians have developed a promising method of diagnosing diseases by studying a patient's ear, the newspaper TRUD reports.

The technique takes advantage of the known fact that the floor of the auricle represents a coded picture of all essential information about the state of a person's inner organs.

Medicine already knows some 200 biologically active points on the ear, which become manifest only in the case of this or that disease. The points form a strictly definite pattern and are distinguished by depressed electric resistance. If a person develops a disease, this shows on the ear's skin, with pale spots appearing on it. In the event of a protracted disease, the ear acquires special marks such as small scars, moles or nodules.

After studying these signs of a disease, the physicians found out that they can rely on them in detecting a disease of an early stage with the help of special electrical instruments as changes on the ear's skin occur long before other visible manifestations of an ailment.

By examining biologically active points on the ears of their patients in this way, doctors in a clinic at Dushanbe, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic at Tajikistan, have already been able to detect progressive diseases in tens of people who did not even suspect they had them. Compared with the patients' case histories and clinical symptoms, the diagnoses were 80 to 90 per cent correct, and the "misuses" are explained by the still imperfect equipment used which is yet in the development stage.

The floor-of-the-auricle method is now being used on a par with trichodermoglyphs, a technique to identify diseases by studying the lines of one's eye. Other promising diagnosis methods include infrared imaging and computer-aided analysis.

WRITING ABOUT THE WAR

Almost ten decades have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. Nevertheless, there continue to appear books dedicated to the past

war. The reasons why the theme is constantly resorted to are mediated on in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA by writer Anatoly Ananyev.

What has been written and published on the subject of war in this country is not war material, but actually anti-war literature, notes the author. The exploit of the people who saved the world from Nazi scourge has been inspiring and will continue to inspire many generations of writers. The first books about the war were written at the heat of events; they had much pathos, excitement, and are dear to us as a living imprint of that time. The second wave is the so-called "literature of peace". Those who saw action managed to "sleep calmly" from it, reflected and told the honest and bitter truth about it.

Then having written about the soldiers and absorbing our ideas of life in trenches, we have decided to take up this subject on a different plane and to look at closer look of the major operations which decided the fate of the war. This is what gave birth to such books as "The Siege" by Alexander Chokovsky, "The War" by Ilya Stetsky and others. The latest wave of interest in the theme is linked with the worsening of international situation. A tendency to distort history has appeared in the West, particularly that relating to the routing of Hitler's troops. On the one hand, attempts are made to belittle the role of the Soviet people in the defeat of fascism, and, on the other hand, some Westerners are trying to paint us as revengeful and cruel. This is being done although ours is a mission of peace and justice.

This new recourse to the war theme demands a documentary approach, precision of facts and events. It is no accident that of late books like "The Book of the Blockade" by Alisa Adamovich and Danil Gromin and "War Has No Female Face" by Svetlana Alekseyevna have seen the light.

SHOLOKHOV MUSEUM TO BE SET UP

Discussing this question the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that the Sholokhov museum centre which is to be set up in the Sholokhov District (Rostov Region) will include the writer's house and plot of land in Veshenskoye Village, the house in Kravchinskoye farmstead in which he was born, a building in Rostovskoye Village, Bokovskoye District, where he spent his early years and youth, the house in Sholokhov Street, Veshenskoye Village, where he wrote the novel.

"And Quiet Flows the Don", and also zones of natural landscape in the Sholokhov District. The museum will be included in the network of tourist routes.

After ethnographic work and restoration, the newspaper writes, the museum will hold Sholokhov's Doyas, seminars, conferences and discussions.

Will visitors get answers to questions connected with Sholokhov's biography and work, besides on opportunity to bow to the grave of the great writer and see his study?

Is it not appropriate to set up a scientific centre next to the writer's house in Veshenskoye, just as it has been done in Pushkin's Gory, with large and spacious rooms for future exhibitions, modern storehouses and full catalogues?

It is necessary to think about such a centre today, the newspaper insists. This is our tribute to the great writer.

CATCH OF STURGEON SPECIES GROWING

Under present-day conditions, when the flow of most rivers has been regulated, several fish species have been deprived of part of their natural spawning grounds. Thus, power station dams on the Volga destroyed over 85 per cent of the natural spawning grounds of especially valuable sturgeon species. Despite this catch has doubled, compared with those of the 1950s. The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes that preserving, and even increasing stocks of sturgeon species become a reality due to protective measures and regulation of fishing. Construction of fish breeding farms began to be set up in the 50s. Investigations have shown that every 3 or 4 cent of fish caught in the basin are factory-bred.

Fish-breeding enterprises situated in that unique basin now produce more than 60 million tons of beluga, sturgeon, sterlet and other species.

At present there are 12 sturgeon-breeding farms. In the future their number and capacity will be increased. Besides, artificial spawning grounds have been set up. On an area of 41 hectares in the zone of the Volgograd hydroelectric station for sturgeon and beluga species, 16 fish migration canals with a total length of 667 kilometres have been built.

Places to visit

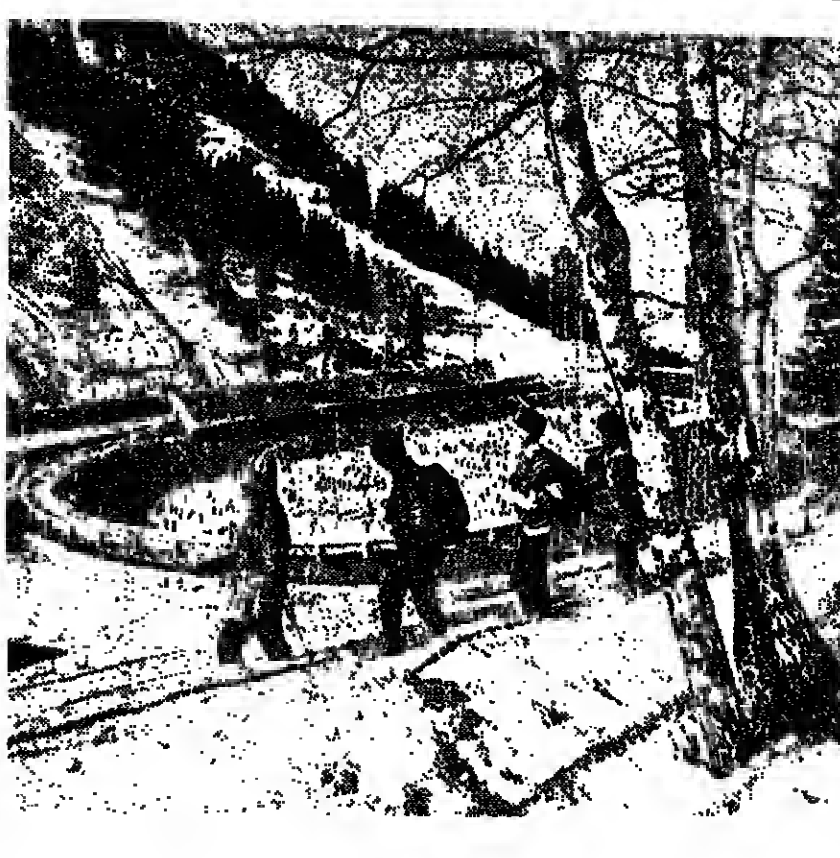
MEDEO

In the centre of the Kazakh capital Almaty the Medeo sports complex is just minutes' ride. The picturesque Maloumanti gorge, at the bottom of which runs a high mountain, is surrounded by mountains and rises to 1,000 metres. This area has several climatic zones below are apple orchards, with these coppices right above them. Next come mountain Tien Shan firs, Alpine meadows, finally, the "white Arctics" with its glaciers.

Medeo sports complex is open all year round. Not only more than seventy world records were set here but some records in mass sports have been set here. Over the past few years up to ten thousand people have visited the complex.

A skating rink, which lies at a height of 1,000 metres above sea level, is unique in area. It measures more than ten thousand metres, and its stands can accommodate thousand spectators.

The sports complex is a grandiose winter resort protecting the city from avalanches. The area serves as a mountain for skiing and snowboarding. Holiday-makers can rest at the houses "Chirchik", and "Chimbulok" or at the "Tuyuk-Su" and "Edelweiss" mountain camps.



Science Technology

PEAK OF ARARAT?

Mount Ararat to which the legend, according to the legend, is called during the flood, is 3,500 metres high. Soviet geologists continue to study the mountain. For many millions of years under the heavy load of hot lava its slopes. The mountain will stand

for several million years and then begin to disintegrate.

About 10 million years ago the Armenian Plateau was a hilly plain at sea level, i.e., approximately 2,000 metres below its present height, says Asat Ashinyan, Director of the Armenian Institute of Geological Sciences, Vice-President of the International Association of Planology.

The pace of growth of the plateau was not even, some parts rose up quickly, others slowly. This process continues up to this day. Scientists explain that the latest deformations resulted in about 600 volcanoes on the territory, most of which are extinct.

The youngest volcano of the Armenian Plateau — Tondurek which, according to eyewitness accounts, erupted in 1442, still sends out warm gases, steam and sometimes sand and ashes.

Still members of the Institute have described in detail and classified all volcanic centres on the Armenian Plateau. An atlas-catalogue of extinct volcanoes has been compiled in Yerevan.

LASER STUDIES ATMOSPHERE

A station for the high-altitude sounding of the atmosphere has been set up under the control of the city of Tomsk in Western Siberia. With the help of multi-purpose laser radar, fitted with a large reception mirror, information has been obtained about the distribution of industrial wastes in the atmosphere.

Laser has been adapted for a new use by specialists from the Institute of Optics of the Atmosphere of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The laser beam proved efficient in obtaining information

about the conditions of all the layers of the air, including the stratosphere. A special computer-based block allows to read this information in a matter of seconds. Previously, no method of measurement afforded such precision and speed.

MACHINE READS BOOKS

Books have been made to speak by means of systems for seeing and speaking based on computers designed by specialists from the Institute of Linguistics and Literature at the Estonian Academy of Sciences.

Text from a page either printed or type-written can be read out by means of an electronic device. At the same time as the text is being read out, it is possible to transfer it onto film for film-setting, which allows the print of books of different formats straight from the type-written pages.

The specialists are now facing the task of making computers ferret out not only type-written, but also hand-written texts, and in the field of pronunciation — to "revive" the voice of an electronic interlocutor.

VISITING MOSCOW ARCHITECTS

At the Central Architects Club in Moscow, the Finnish cooperative, Asutussuunnitelma, and the Co-operative civil engineering organization of the Soviet Union have organized, as part of the Programme for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Finland, an exhibition and symposium called "Designing New Towns and Industrial Areas With Increased Density of Houses". The two events have aroused great interest among the builders and architects in Moscow.

In Finland, the Asutussuunnitelma cooperative organizes exhibitions of buildings at which various firms demonstrate new models of houses and their technical achievements, says the leader of the Finnish delegation Jussi-Pekko Alanen. We also organize contests for designers and architects and finance research and development in the field of construction.

The exhibition in the Central Architects Club showed models of new residential areas, plans of houses, and all sorts of construction parts.

During the symposium, Finnish and Soviet specialists exchanged their working experience and heard specially prepared reports.

Such a case is not remembered even by experienced designers of the "Arkhitekt" ship of the Finnish firm "Pui. K. Kunttinen" on Sakhalin. Early in the morning they went out to fish with their fishing gear. Suddenly they noticed something strange with the net.

The fish was unusual. It was

OF INTEREST

A quiet little reading in the warm sun. How did it happen to be there? This is a mystery not only to the fishermen but for scientists.

The rare trophy was taken to Sakhalin. The unfolding of the little sea creature, it required a crane and, finally, for the turtle weighed nearly 300 kilos.

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PHOTOMASHEXPORT

INFORMATION No. 99, 1982

VIEWPOINT

Student's scientific societies

Student's scientific societies (SSS) are a regular feature of all Soviet high schools. They have a membership of 2.6 million students nationwide, plus 334 thousand lecturers and professors supervising their work. In 1983, the national economy received 12,000 students' R&D works.

Says Felix VOLKOV, Director of Moscow University in charge of students' research and development:

Scientific development is currently so fast that the knowledge acquired by students becomes obsolete likewise fast. The outcome, I believe, is in providing students with fundamental scientific background and training them to work independently. The best way to do so is through research and development right from the first year.

At present Moscow University has 17 thousand students involved in scientific endeavour in such fields as chemistry, physics, history, archaeology, geology, mineralogy and mathematics.

Their work is supervised by corresponding councils. The University Council coordinates work of councils in each science. Some 8,000 professors, lecturers and researchers as well as post-graduates are involved in the students' research drive.

Applicability is a strong point of student's research and development. Six thousand students on Moscow University are engaged in doing research for industry. The Department of Physics has 33 projects to the credit of used in industry. They have already saved 350 thousand roubles.

Only one project completed by the students at the Department of Computational Mathematics has found 25 uses and saves 2.57 million roubles a year.

Many projects are dedicated to environmental protection. Students of the Soil Department have compiled a map of the Moskva River pollution for a single district in Moscow. This map enabled measures to be applied more efficiently and contamination to be reduced.

Team spirit is characteristic of student's research. It is very important that science today is of collective nature, and that students under the supervision of leading scientists acquire the basic knowledge of cooperation and of running a creative collective.

Unlike academic and industrial science, university science is charged with special "educative" tasks much of what is being done is directed towards raising the level of professional training and imparting to students a creative habit and problem-oriented thinking.

Though not all the students will become famous scientists, talented inventors, student's scientific societies will help develop in them the thirst for knowledge and the later necessity to create.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a library or collection stamp.

